MASSACHUSETTS.

Meeting of the Union State Convention.

THE WHOLE STATE TICKET RENOMINATED.

An Enthusiastic Reception Given to the Southern Loyalists.

Speeches of Wendell Phillips, Gen. Butler, and Others.

MORNING SESSION.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. Boston, Thursday, Sept. 13, 1866. The Republican State Convention was largely attended his morning. Tremont Temple was densely crowded. The Hon. J. M. S. Williams was elected temporary Chairman, and made a brief opening speech, which was well received. Committees on Credentials, Organization and solutions were appointed. The Committee on Resolutions is a Radical body. Francis W. Bird, Warrington Robinson, and James M. Stone are members of it.

GEN. BUTLER MADE PRESIDENT. Gen. Butler was unanimously elected President of the Convention, and his appearance on the platform was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, a large portion of the adience rising and waving their hats. His most radical atterances were the most cordially applauded. After the cheers which greeted him subsided, Gen. Butler said:

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SEECH OF GEN. BUTLER.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTIONS: Let us first of all mingle our congratulations for the triumphani success of the great Republican party, whose representatives in the commonwealth of Massachusetts we are. Organized on its present basis in 1856, that party nearly carried the country on the single issue of restraining Slavery within the States where it decided its Consistational limits were fixed. More successful in 1850, according to the forms and in the manner of the Constitution, it elected the President and assumed the administration of the government. With no pretext save this, seven States of the Usion, under the lead of South Carolina, undertook, by the foots solemn forms of municipal enactment, to vindicate her favorite political dogma of the superiority of State to Federal allegiance under the Constitution, and to establish Savery, which was but a tolerated incident in the frame of the Government created by our fathers as the corneration chalmiated in this enterprise. Relying on the peacful prosperity of the North, its uswillingness for strife, on the law loving and obeying spirit of its people, which was mistaken for posilanimity, the bold, bud leaders of the Rebellion thought to succeed by me appeal to arms. Putting faith in anticipated coloperation on the part of those who had formerly acted with them under the Constitution, they began a meet causeless war. This issues act drove every true pairiot who had intelligently watched the progress of events to take sides with the Government in the pending annual struggle, and thus the Republican party, which had suffered in the estimation of many men, because it appeared to be a national party, became the great mational Union party of the country. Relieved by the inexersale logic of events from any constitutional obligations to mistain Shavery, to establish which was the cause and object of the war on the part of the insurgants. the

The state of the property of t

enemies abroad and at home, which now stands concentrated and powerful to upboid the principles of its orranjastion, to make them the law of the land, now instanding treachery is in our ranks, and the union of all our opponents and the opponents of the contert to overshrow us. Without fear, without hesitation, without doubt, we will meet the issue between eternal right and unmeasured wrong. Certain that in the end, whatever trouble, darkness, or difficulty may compass us, our principles, if we are true to them, must triumph. We cannot go wrong. There is no such thing as missing one's path on a straight road. (Cheers.) We spurn the dogma this is a white-faced man's government. (Cheers.) We are now to look to the heart for color—not the face. (Cheers We insist that it is the loval man's government, whether he be white or black. We look to the color of the heart and not to that of the face te determine our political riends or enemies. [Enewed cheers.] We hold all men who fought with us to save the country our equals in right, in governing the country, and we hold all men who fought against the country unit to take part in its government until they have shown due repentance for their sins and have brought forth works meet for repentance. [Prolonged cheers.] Delegates of the Republican party of Massachusetis, we here in the old Commonwealth have substantially no contest. We stand on the vantage ground of being ploneers in the principles of government. We have no temptations to yield anything to expediency, but to follow as our pohey only the dictates of justice and right, and thus exercise that influence for the true principles of government which has been the pride and boast of our beloved commonwealth from the inception of the revolution. It is for us, as the advanced guard, to vindicate, to establish, to make certain forever, wherever floats the American flag, equality of rights and equality of protection under the laws, these great safe, guards of human freedom, as a birthright and an inheritance indefeasible an RENOMINATION OF THE PRESENT STATE OFFICERS.

The Convention then proceeded to nominations. Each of the present State Officers from the Governor down were successively renominated unanimously by acclama-

A STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. The Convention then proceeded to elect a State Central Committee, each delegation to elect one for each Sen atorial District, after which it adjourned to meet the Southern loyalists assembled in Faneuil Hall.

AFTERNOON SESSION. On the reassembling of the Convention in the afternoon

the following address, from the pen of Wm. 8. Robinson of Maiden, was read and unanimously adopted: THE ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS.

the following address, from the pen of Wm. S. Robinson of Malden, was read and unanimously adopted:

THE ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS.

The address says:

"We beheld the strange spectacle of the President of the United States deliberately placing himself at the head of a combination of half-reconstructed Rebels and their defeated Northern allies, coing about the country, seccompanied by a portion of his Cabinet, and denouncing the legislative branch of the Government as an illegal and traitorous body hanging upon the verge of the Government, which Government he alone proposes to be, and avowing principles and purposes the logical results of which must be a violent attempt to subvert Congress, or at the very least a repudiation of all its legislation since the war broke out. We cannot be insonshibe that until the term of this dangerous man shall expire, all the financial and business interests of the country will be subject to disturbance; all the legislation of Congress is liable to overthrow, or a demail of its validity; the Amendment of the Constitution prohibiting Slavery is of precursous and doubtful permanence, and there is most inninent danger of losing everything which we won by successful war on land and sea."

The address then declares: last. That Congress onght not only to be sustained, but strengthened at the coming elections throughout the country. 2d. That the country has already suffered enough from the presence of traitors in the capital, and the greatest caution against the entrance of disloyal conspirators or half-reconstructed Unionists ought to be exercised, and no States or communities ought to be represented in the Senate or House unless evidence is given satisfactory to the representatives and people of the North and the loyal people of the South that such States or communities, as well as the use allowed the success of the Congress and reduction of represent them, are loyal and likely to remain so. 3d. That so long as there exists a party dominant in some of the States and default in all, whic

New-England and the great West class right hands with the Gulf States—the Lakes and the Gulf are one in heart—the Hammer and Avvil are agreed—let Border States, wherever found, here or further South, take warning. [Prolonged cheers.] The audience then dispersed.

CONCLUDING PROCEEDINGS.

When Mr. Phillips closed, there was warm applause, and cries for Butter succeeded. Gen. Butter excused kimself from speaking any further than just to ask his hearers to imagine how it would sound to hear of George Washington making such a circuit as Johnson had made and on such an errand. Let them imagine that scene at Cincinnati, and hear the crowd saying, "Don't get mad, George," "Keep your temper, George," and so on. Think of it, and then think to what the Presidential office is reduced by President Johnson. [Laughter and applause.] Mr. Slack called for "John Brown," and Brown's Brigade Band electrified the audience by playing it in splendid style, the Southern delegates joining in the applause of the audience.

SOUTH AMERICA.

BRAZIL AND THE RIVER PLATE WAR. THE PARAGUAYAN ATTACK OF THE 11TH AUGUST ON THE ALLIED ENCAMPMENT-GEN. MITRE'S AC-COUNT OF THE BATTLE-CHANGE OF BRAZILIAN COMMANDER-THE ALLIED PLEET-RANITARY CONDITION OF THE ALLIED ARMY-WHAT LOPEZ IS DOING-PORTO ALEGRE'S DIVISION-ANOTHER BATTLE IMMINENT-INSURRECTIONARY MOVE-MENT-BESIGNATION OF THE BRAZILIAN MINIS-TRY-BUSINESS MATTERS-AMERICAN EMBAS-SADOR.

From Our Special Correspondent Rio Janeiro, August 8, 1966. With the exception of an attack on the Argentine lines of he allied encampment on the 11th ult. by a strong column of Paraguayans, nothing of any note has occurred since my last. It appears that President Lopez gets tired of inaction sooner than Gen. Mitre, and to keep his men in good trim, he leads them every now and then against the allies, and seldom withdraws without having gained something by his rapid and unexpected movements, if not

thing by his rapid and unexpected movements, it not materially, at least in prestige.

The following is General Mitre's letter to a friend after this last engagement: it may be regarded as a sort of non-official report of the three battles of that day, in which the Paragnayans showed the greatest valor and tenacity possible. As to the losses sustained by the two beligerents, private letters I have seen put them down at about the same on both sides, viz.: 200 to 300 hors de combat, Gen. Mitre's letter to the contrary notwithstanding.

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GEN. MITRE'S LETTER.

HOURS. TUTUTY, July 12.

To the Vice-President of the Republic, D. MARCOS Fiz.

MY ESTERMED FREND: Within an interval of 3t hours the Argentine vanguard has had three encounters withthe enemy, and been thrice victorious. Three days ago i pushed forward a strong infantry picket to the Argentine front, close to the Estero that separates us from the enemy's vanguard on the left and center of his fortified positions. The nicket consisted of a single company, with the rest of the battalion for a reserve healind, and was attacked on the 10th by two battalions of infantry, two regiments of horse and two howhers. The picket forming part of the Catamarca battalion locally held its ground against such great odds till recorded by the rest of the battalion and the Correntince. A fight ensued at 50 paces apare, led on by Col. Rivas, who left two other hattalions in reserve, and at the head of the vanguard put to the right about, some fresh forces coming to the enemy said. He took three prisoners, killed six, and drove the rest into the Estero, where they had many more killed or wounded.

Yesterday about 4 p. m. the enemy again foil as our advanced guard with greater numbers, viz. Istrong battalions of foot, 2 regiments of horse and 4 howitzers. The Correntino battalion in advance held ground: the last of the Lins and Soa Nicolas battalion rushed to the rescue and deployed inline close to the enemy, when a desperate struggle ensued and the enemy threw some rockets among our ranks which did us damage. Cof. Rivas with the 3d battalion and Legion Milliar of the reserve made a dash on the enemy, while covering one of his flanks, and checking their advance, routing them and driving them into the bog: in their flight they abandoned their ams, dead, wounded and powder-chest, but our men could not follow them through the snocke, for their Congress revekes had set the ground afire. After picking up the

the forces to fall back to their positions, and thus ended the second combat, which has reference to the third I am going to relate.

Seeing that the enemy had not brought out all his reserves, and that the routed forces had reformed at their rendervous. I again sent forward the 3d battalion and Military Legion to occupy the disputed ground, and I approached the enemy's advanced line to reconnoiter his movements, finding that he was just then preparing for a more serious attack with reserve forces. The two battalions posted in the bush waited till the enemy came near, and poured in a deadly first that comewhat staggered them. Col. Rivas was reiemforced by the fourth and sixth battalions sent forward by Gen. Pannero from the second line, and a sanguinary combat easued, resulting in the enemy being a third time forced to leave us masters of the field, escaping in great disorder, throwing away some of their arms, and leaving the dead and wounded, while they got into the bog and long grass and escaped under cover of the night; our troops followed uv the hostile lines, abouting "hurral for the Arcentine Republic and the triple Alliance," but got answer other than the grouns of the wounded sticking fast in the Eatero bog holes. Yesterday's fighting resulted in the senseny leaving 109 corpses on the field, besides those perished in the bog, and 35 prisoners, almost all wounded; also, a powder-chest, 180 muskets (but more are soming in a swary moment from the Estero) and a quantity of acconterments and ammunition. I calculate the enemy's loss from four to five hundred. We have also suffered, as is natural in two days hard fighting at fifty yards apart; we have had I commander. 4 officers and 21 men killed, and 102 wounded—for the most part eligibily, as the Paraguayans had hardly other arms than finit-maskeds with spherical halls. We deplore the loss of Major Echegaray, killed leading on his men, and of four officers whose names I have not yet leaved. Majors Aldecoa and Valerga are badly wounded, but there are still ho

should be belping the General Government to put an end to the present war.

Owing to the oppesition made by the Senate and House of Deputies against the financial measures proposed by Minister Carras and the discontent of almost all the business community at the evils which he could not or did not know how to overcome, the Cabinet tendered their resignation to the Emperor, who, after some hesitation, accepted it, and empowered Senator Zacharias de Goés e Vasconcellos to form a new cabinet; on the 2d inst. the following list was announced:

Minister of Finance and President of the Council Senator Zacharias; of the Interior, Senator Jose Joaquim Fernandes Torres; Justice, Senator Josa Lustoss da Cunha Paranagna; Foreign Affairs, Deputy Martin Francisco Ribeiro de Anfrada; War, Senator Angel Moreiz da Silva Ferraz (the only one retained from the old cabinet); Marine, Doputy Alfonso C. de Assis Figueiredo; Agriculture, Deputy Manuel Pinto de Sonza Dantas.

C. de Assis Figueiredo; Agriculture, Deputy Manuel Pinio de Sonza Dantas.

This change, I fear, will bring no improvement, either in the conduct of the present war, or in the condition of financial matters. The people seem but little pieased at the new organization, and at the first appearance of the Ministers in the Chamber of Deputics, they were received with vulgar epithets, and criës of "Down with the Ministry; long live the Opposition," &c.

Commercial transactions are a little livelier, on account of the last news from Europe, and confidence is slowly returning; but as yet not much can be said, or even expected. Gold still obtains a premium of 30 per cent, and Exchange on Europe continues low, the highest being 23d. at 90 per cent on London.

Gen. Webb arrived by the last English packet, but is confined to his room with an attack of the gout.

THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH.

CELEBRATION OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHURCH AT FISHKILL. From Our Own Correspondent. FISHKILL, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1866.

This quiet village of 900 souls, nestled at the bas of the Eastern Highlands, is scarcely known to the great traveling world which rushes past it by way of the Harem and the Hudson River Railroads, only a few miles distant. Yet this secluded spot is famous for its Revolutionary incidents, and is the scene of many most interesting events. Secure, by its distance from New-York and its location above the Highlands, from the approach of the enemy, the Americans, after the fall of New-York, removed their depots for supplies, their hospitals and their prisoners to this point. In this vicinity most of the incidents are laid which Cooper has so ably wrought into the story of the Spy. These mountains and passes were the field of Harvey Birch's remarkable exploits. The sword used by Washington during the war was fabricated by Mr. J. Bailey in this place, and it is now to be seen in Washington. Here the army orders were printed, while the headquarters were at Newburgh, by Mr. Loudon, a New-York printer. Here, also, he issued a Whig paper during the remainder of the war. The first Constitution of this State was also printed here in 1777. Copies of this exist, but they are very rare. One-third of the inhabitants of the town were Tories, but the remainder were thorough and active Whigs. In this very church, Crosby and the party of Tories he had betrayed to his Whig friends were confined as prisoners, and from it he escaped by the connivance of the committee. Here Lafayette was confined several weeks by sickness, and received several visits from Washington. All these incidents, together with the natural beauty of the region, invest it with great interest.

The celebration to-day of the founding of this church one and a half centuries ago has called these facts to our recollection. This festivity gathered a large number of clergymen from different portions of the Reformed Dutch Church, and also lee many of the sons and daughters of Fishkill to revisit the scenes of their early years. When the bell toiled the hour for these public exercises to begin, between 700 and 800 persons crowded the body, the galleries and aisless of this ancient church. The people had adorned it with evergreens, and thu fitted it up tastefully for the occasion. Directly opposits the pulpit the galleries and aisless of tionary incidents, and is the scene of many most interesting events. Secure, by its distance from New-York and

Thrice fifty years our altar fires
Have burned within this sacred place,
Enkindled by our honored sires,
Inspired by the God of grace.

should be beloing the General Government to put an end to the present war.

Owing to the opposition made by the Senate and House of Deputies against the financial measures proposed by Minister Carns and the discontent of almost all the business community at the evils which he could not or did not know how to overcome, the Cabinet tendered their resignation to the Emperor, who, after some hesitation, accepted it, and empowered Senator Zacharias de Goés e Vasconcellos to form a new cabinet; on the 2d inst. the following list was announced:

Minister of Fisance and President of the Council, Senator Minister of Fisance and President of the Council, Senator Joss Lustoes das Cunha Paranagea; Foreign Affairs, Deputy Mertin Francisco Ribeiro de Anterdas, War, Senator Angel Morgin for Sign Forms, (the only was dispered with a benediction.

SUICIDE BY SHOOTING. A GERMAN SHOOTS HIMSELP THROUGH THE HEAD.

About 6 o'clock last evening a German name Henry Stelling, a boarder at the residence of Richard Holl-mans, No. 60 Bayard-st, retired to his spartment on the secmann, No. 60 Bayard st, refired to his apartment on the sec-ond floor, and placing a pistol to his forehead just above the right eye, discharged it the contents passing into the brain and causing instant death. Deceased was a single man, axed 34 years. For two months past he has been out of employ-ment and became very low-spirited in consequence, but none of his fellow-boarders supposed that he contemplated self-de-struction. A Coroner was notified to hold an inquest on the bedy to-day.

CITY NEWS.

PERSONAL .- Among the arrivals at the hotels are Gen. Cronaus, New Orleans, the Hop. B. F. Haddock, Chieage, the Hon. John G. Allen, Kentucky, the Hon, E. M. Gil-bert, Utica, and Dr. Latham, Virginia, at the St. Nicholas; Judge Comstock, Syracuse, and Mrs. Gen. Hancock, St. Louis at the Firth Avenue: Gen. John L. Swift, Boston, the Hon. John P. Stockton, the Hon. Cornelius Knapp, N. J., and Corpelius Wandell, Commissioner of Public Printing, Washing on, at the Astor House.

THE RIOT RELIEF FUND .- The Trustees of the Riot Relief Fund have resolved to distribute, on next Christmas day, \$2,000 of accrued interest, five policemen to receive \$200 each and ten policemen \$100 each. The parties most worthy to receive the same are to be designated by the Police Com-

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' LEAGUE .- As has been annonneed that the Soldiers' and Sailors' Independent National Union League will hold a mass meeting to-night at Pythagoras Hall. No. 136 Canal-st., corner of the Bowery, for the purpose of deciding by vote whether the League will support the Congressional or the Presidential policy, all soldiers or sailors who can produce an honorable discharge will be considered entitled to a vote.

FIRE IN EAST NINETEENTH-ST .- At 8 o'clock last vening, a fire was discovered on the third floor of the building No. 15 East Nineteenth-st., occupied as a grate and fender ing No. 15 East Nineteenth st., occupied as a grate and render manofactory by William H. Jackson and Company. Owing to the preuptness of the Fire Department, the flarres were some extinguished, although the lower floors were somewhat damaged by water before that was accomplished. The loss on stock (principally by water) will amount to about \$500; insured for \$10,000 in the Mechanics' and Traders' Company. The building is owned by Mr. Goolet, and was damaged to the amount of \$30; insured in the Eagle Company. The fire is supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion.

each window and door instantly telegraphs, to your room. Applied invisibly and without damage. Cannot fall. E. HOLKER, No. 254 Broadway. BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH .- The opening of

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Another Woman Convicted of Violating the Excise Law .- Mrs. Anna Hyland, a widow, engaged in the liquor business at the corner of North Eighth and Second-ste. E. D., was yesterday placed on trial before Justice Dailey and E. D., was yesterday placed on trial before Justice Dailey and a jury, on a charge of violating the third section of the Excise law. The only evidence for the prosecution was that of Officer Lattinville of the Forty-fifth Preciact. He testified that on the night of the 18th ult he wont to the place kept by the defendant and called for a glass of whisky; the defendant gave him the liquor, which he paid for and drank; he then arrested her for violating the law; he was dressed in citizen's clothes at the time, and said that he was sent by the Captain (Wesdom) to make the arrest. John M. Flynn, esq., appeared for the defense, and during his cross examination of this witness he stated to the Court that he (the witness) once offered him (the counsel) \$500 to sell out a client. This the officer indignantly denied. The case having been submitted to the jury, they found the defendant guity after brief deliberation. She will this mersing be sentenced to pay a fine of country fined \$122.

LATEST SHIP NEWS.

Bark M. Williamson, Thomas, Fronters, 19 days, with makegony to Jas. W. Elwell & Cc. Left bark Gec. Kenyon for New York, loading brig Francis Lemy for do, with crew of bark Caleb Haley.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Oreganian, which left this city Toesday last on o-day.

GO to MACFARLAND's Book Store, corner BOOKS of the day and all the old Standard Works, and, also, choice English, French and Scotch Stationery. GO TO THOMAS B. AGNEW'S, Greenwich and Morray-sta, where you will find Teas. Coffees, Fish, Flour and everything ease cheaper than any store in New York. One price house.

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